

cured by the very first dollar bottle * * * In the majority of cases the first or second bottle will relieve the itch and check the disease, and perhaps accomplish a complete cure and in practically all cases, the fourth or fifth, at the very most the sixth bottle, will plainly indicate to the patient that he is on the road to recovery. As far as reports are received from patients, we have few cases in which more than four or five bottles are required for a cure * * * Diseases Cured by D. D. D. Eczema Acne and Pimples Dermatitis * * * Herpes Hives * * * Poisonous Rashes Itching Piles Psoriasis Dandruff and Affections of the Scalp Barber's Itch and Sycosis Salt Rheum and Tetter Scabies Lichen Red Nose * * * Itch of all kinds Directions for Each Disease. If You Seek a Positive Cure, Read This Carefully and Follow Instructions * * * Eczema * * * In Weeping Eczema * * * Dry Eczema * * * Infantile Eczema and Baby Rash * * * Psoriasis * * * D. D. D. has shown remarkable results in Psoriasis cases * * * Salt Rheum and Tetter * * * Barber's Itch * * * Sycosis * * * Itching piles (Eczema Ani) * * * Dandruff or any Disease of Scalp * * * Acne * * * In Hives, Nettle Rash, Poison Oak and Poison Ivy * * *," were false and fraudulent as the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for the article by the foregoing statements.

On March 17, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7818. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. 24 Cases, Each Containing 48 Cans of a Product Purporting to be Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12382. I. S. No. 379-r. S. No. E-2082.)

On April 26, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 cases, each containing 48 cans of a product purporting to be canned salmon, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 9, 1919, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Hall's Sealect Brand Pink Salmon * * * G. Batcheller Hall Co., Distributor, Seattle, Washington."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that the article consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On June 12, 1920, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7819. Misbranding of Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription. U. S. * * * v. 10 Packages of Drugs Labeled in Part "Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11874. I. S. No. 8551-r. S. No. C-1677.)

On or about January 11, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure

and condemnation of 10 packages of Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Davenport, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped on February 17, 1919, by the Dr. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of sodium sulphate, ferrous sulphate, powdered charcoal, wormseed, mill screenings, and unidentified vegetable tissue.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that the statements on the packages containing the article, regarding the article and its curative and therapeutic effects, to wit, "The worm expeller * * * Good for many cases of so-called Cholera in Hogs, such as Diarrhoea, Bowel Troubles, Kidney Worms, etc. * * * For Diarrhoea, Dysentery and other Bowel Troubles resembling Cholera * * * For Kidney Worms or Paralysis * * * To Prevent Disease * * *" were false and fraudulent in that the article consisted essentially of ferrous sulphate, sodic sulphate, mill screenings, charcoal, wormseed, and other plant materials, and contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for the article by the above statements.

On April 22, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the article be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7820. Misbranding of Snoddy Remedy. U. S. * * * v. 27 Cartons of Snoddy Remedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11498. I. S. No. 8977-r. S. No. C-1561)

On October 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 27 cartons of Snoddy Remedy, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 3, 1919, by the Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., Alton, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Snoddy Remedy * * * Recommended for Swine Plague, Cholera."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a mixture of copper sulphate, sodium sulphate, arsenic, sulphur, charcoal, and wheat middlings.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that the statements on the carton inclosing and in the leaflet accompanying the article, regarding the article and its therapeutic and curative effects, to wit, (carton) "Snoddy Remedy * * * Recommended for Swine Plague, Cholera * * *," (leaflet) "* * * How to prepare slops for cholera treatment * * *. After the Cholera Treatment is finished * * * Tonic and thrift treatment. This treatment is most important. We urge the careful reading of this article. If Hog Raisers will follow this treatment implicitly, the hogs will always be in a healthy, thrifty condition and will rarely contract the Cholera. * * *. Chicken cholera. The Snoddy Remedy is one of the best poultry remedies on the market. For producing health and thrift and making hens lay, it has